

MORNING LEADER.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1888.

The Market—Let Well Enough Alone.

The folly of the City Fathers in laboring so industriously to establish a misnamed Central Public Market out on the bank of the Cuyahoga, has culminated in one good act, which, if they just stop further legislation on the subject, will go far to make up to the people the sums unaccountably expended on the new market project. It is the repeal of most of the market ordinances, and throwing the sale of cut fresh meats and all other market stuffs open to free competition on the streets and from wagons wherever the seller and buyer choose to meet, subject only to a few necessary regulations to prevent frauds and the sale of unwholesome provisions. The change gives great satisfaction to the masses who purchase in small quantities, for it has cheapened fresh meats by the piece two, three, four, and in some cases five cents per pound, and enables many to eat beef, pork, and mutton more frequently than heretofore. The former monopoly enjoyed by regular butchers in cutting up quarters, and to keep themselves and families on short allowance. And we think no member of the Council who has for the past year paid ten to twelve cents a pound for steaks and roasts, will vote to reverse the market law after purchasing from wagons for a few weeks just as good for six or seven cents. Free trade in meats as well as in breadstuffs, fruits, and vegetables, may be regarded as a fixed fact in Cleveland hereafter. For this the Council have the hearty thanks of the full stomachs.

The location of the market for teams on Ontario street round to and up Pittsburgh street, is on the whole the most central, convenient, and best adapted of any locality to accommodate seller and buyer. Ontario is broad and planked, the sidewalks are wide, buildings shelter the people measurably from bleak winds and storms, property owners and business establishments generally are pleased with the present arrangements, and the country and city have become used to meeting there three times a week as a common mart of traffic. Police officers keep the street from being blocked up by market and other wagons to the serious detriment of travel, and casualties by runaways are well guarded against. That the market on the whole considered an advantage to the street is evidenced by the demand for business rooms and stores, and the improvements made on both sides of Ontario street since the people began to congregate there on stated market days. While in most business sections stores may be found tenanted, "To Rent" would be a new sign this season on Ontario.

We regret to see that an ordinance has been introduced in the Council having for its object the dispersion of the market wagons from their present locality. It should not pass. The people have not petitioned for it. They are content to let well enough alone. They have no speculation in lots or tipping shops around the site of the Old Market House now standing alone in its glory on the bank of the Cuyahoga. They will not have it for their market. Wagons from the country will not stand on that bleak waste—men, women, and children from remote portions of the city will not resort to such an uncomfortable out-of-the-way place to buy. The neighborhood green and provision grocers will multiply, and people will from necessity pay them a profit as the least of evils. Former attempts to remove the market from Ontario to Pittsburgh street have been failures, and the latter will be. Our country friends who three times a week come in to trade and be traded with may be annoyed and driven away gardeners and meat dealers from wagons may be compelled to seek the standard for choice by unwise ordinances and to seek private property for market places, but they will not as a body occupy the Pittsburgh grounds. There are fixed facts.

The new market may be put to good use. As the City Fathers have fitted up the Old Market building with doors and windows, it has been suggested by tax-payers that slight changes in the internal arrangements might convert it into a suitable Council Hall, Mayor's office, &c., thus saving the people a cool thousand a year rent for a luxurious chamber overlooking the Public Square, and reaping some profit from an investment otherwise wholly worthless. If the locality is central and convenient enough for a grand tri-weekly market for fifty thousand people, it certainly is for the few frequent Councils of their chosen servants, who have expressed their unbounded opinion of its eligibility, and profound admiration of its commanding Cuyahoga view, by dedicating the outside site of driving stand and solemn salutes to the use of multitudinous Mr. Public.

Arkansas for Douglas.
A special despatch from Washington to the N. Y. Times announces the arrival in that city of the Hon. Albert Rust, from Arkansas, with the intelligence that the Democracy of that intensely Democratic State since almost unanimously with Douglas in his present war with Buchanan. Mr. Rust is a prominent Democratic politician, and was one of the two Representatives from Arkansas in the 34th Congress. The Times remarks:

"The President can hardly view, without alarm, the extent of the Douglas disaffection. That it should exist at the North is not surprising, but its prevalence in the Slave States is a calamity which the Administration could not have apprehended. Douglas is likely to prove the wedge that shall split the National Democracy in twain. Though the contest is in a way against power and patronage, he is, nevertheless, so without unconvincing advantages. He may have a future, while Buchanan cannot. Even if victorious, the President's rule goes down with the close of his term, while that of Douglas may yet reach the zenith, though defeat should overwhelm him now. The rising statesman can rally troops of friends, while even the rewards of power scarcely suffice to secure allegiance to the decayed functionary whose years have numbered three score and ten."

See Book For Children.

"Sketches for the Children: For My Juvenile Friends," is the unpretending title of an attractive little volume, prettily put up in blue and gold, by FRANCES BROWN. The "Sketches," some forty in number, are familiarly written about familiar things—simple tales of everyday life, all the more readable and heart-improving because such. "Aunt Frances" says—"Many of them are girlhood memories. I love to write them because they bring back so many pleasant scenes, and dear sweet faces. I seem to see—while writing of bygone things—my father, in his prime, my gentle mother, with my blue-eyed baby-brother on her knee." FRANCES BROWN has attempted to write "a book that would make this beautiful earth brighter, heaven nearer, the child-happier." She has succeeded—A Child will bless the "good Aunt" for it.

Published by Mrs. H. F. M. BROWN, Cleveland; LANGLEY BROTHERS, Cincinnati; BELLA MARSH, Boston.

Howie—Charles Barber, of Lowell, Mass., was killed on the 23d of September, by Mr. Elrod, in a drunken quarrel. After drinking together freely they got to fighting, when Elrod finished Barber by striking him over the head with a board. Elrod was sent to jail.

Inebriate Asylum—Delirium Tremens.

The letter of our New York correspondent takes the right view of Inebriate Asylums. Far better to cut off the direful cause that makes inebriates, and thus do away with the need of such reformatory institutions. Penitentiaries for the drunkard-makers would best comport with justice, and with the demands of true philanthropy. The high and the low grog shops of every American city would keep an Inebriate Asylum full as long as they are permitted, at pleasure, to manufacture this most unfortunate as well as degraded class of victims to man's cupidity.

The depredations of the horse thief, the counterfeiter, the common thief, and the pick-pocket, on community, bear no comparison in damaging results, present and future, with liquor selling. This is only truth plainly spoken, truth patent to all as the sunshine—truth families have tested in all its bitterness—truth reeled in the streets—truth blazed in police reports—truth spoken by prisoners—truth brought home in taxes—truth published in beauteous countenances—truth flashed in redness of eye—truth uttered in biceps—truth raved in delirium—truth common in suicide—truth appalling in death.

World community sit quiet if any other scourge lurked in places almost innumerable by day and by night, and enticed to its dens to decimate the young, the middle-aged, and the aged, not even sparing women?

The remedy suggested by our correspondent is worthy of consideration, for the alcoholic drinkers of the present day literally sap the life of the nation. No Borgia ever presented subtler poisoned goblets to victims than the glasses now set upon drinking-house counters. The poison is not so sudden, because less in quantity, but is just as active. The thirst it begets demands increased doses, until it fills, maddens, kills. How many cases of delirium tremens among young men and women, and the middle-aged—strong, healthy persons until liquor poisoned—have occurred in this city the past year? A full list would be most startling. The following paragraph from the Cincinnati Times of Monday last, gives an inkling of what the Cleveland list would be:

DELIRIUM TREMENS IN THE CITY PRISON.—There were no less than five persons suffering from delirium tremens in the city prison on Saturday night last. They were individuals who had been sent over from the Police Court Saturday morning and the day preceding. One of the number was a woman, and another a young man not twenty-one years of age. They made the prison walls resound with their terrible yell, and it required the utmost attention of officer Hudson, the turnkey, to prevent them from dashing their brains out against their cells.

Pike's Peak Grouching.

A company of twelve Missourians, who went to Pike Peak region early, have returned in good health, free from wear, and satisfied with their sight of the elephant. The company prospectively and found some gold, but in too small quantities to pay for working. The St. Louis Democrat also has discouraging accounts from some of the Pike Peak adventures.

More of the Comet—The Lesser Lights.

Prof. C. W. Bond writer of the comet and the comets from his telescope perch in Cambridge Observatory, under date of Sept 25th, as follows: "Donati's comet will, in a few days, appear to increase in size and brilliancy. It will be nearest the earth on the night of October 4th, at which time it will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty-two million miles. According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this comet will be extended to a length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star of Arcturus, October 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th."

Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the north-east after sunset, is the comet which has been seen in the north-east before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun.

Encke's comet is barely visible to the naked eye.

Tuttle's third comet of 1858 can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope.

Some rhyming genius has had the temerity to put forth the following—

ADDRESS TO THE COMETS.

Immensely journeying from afar,
In orbits of prodigious arcs,
O, fire-throned comet, in your eye,
Our brains with fearful paralyzes
To petrify him the job is tax.

In days of old, on hoary dark brow,
Ye did with harmful threatening brag
Of famine, plague and war; but now
Your threat is to be stricken by the wag
Your gentle tails, as on ye lag.

And, though your visits are not rare,
So rare your head and tail are seen,
That common stars will partly dare,
Peep through your bodies, and not burn,
Strange ye should in gas-light turn!

In ancient times, a comet near,
Kings trembled, prophets uttered woe;
Ours long years ye would appear,
Now, quite at home, ye come and go,
Nor mislead us with the slightest show.

Eccentric creatures, we despise,
Terrors which can no longer last;
Ye are long years in our eyes,
As Colossus in the street are passed—
Planets and comets both lose caste.

Your dim red names in rales we spell,
Which next shall through rearing pitch
Encke's or Halley's, who can tell?
The roll of comets is no risk,
No mortal can say which is which.

The Cleveland Mahoning Railroad.

The business of this road is steadily improving.

The Western Reserve Chronicle says:

For some months both trains have been run on this road, the express and the mail, the latter carrying some 250 tons of coal daily, and the former taking all other freight, until a few weeks since, when a coal train was started. Now about 500 tons pass over the road daily, the coal train being about 300 tons, and the mail train, (besides the freight) carrying 150 to 200 tons, and besides these, every two or three days an extra coal train is run, carrying some 300 tons more.

The amount of Lake Superior iron ore shipped over the road, to the furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, is quadruple that sent last year, and the local freight business is also largely in excess.

It is probable that the next receipts of the road for the present year will exceed those of the last by at least 30 per cent.

STARRED FOR HUSBANDS.

While the Democratic procession was passing along Western Row in Cincinnati Wednesday evening, Charles Lucas, a German, who was standing on the sidewalk, was hurled for Kessler, the citizen's candidate for Sheriff. An Irishman by the name of Patrick Ryan led the procession, and without a word plunged a knife into the abdomen of Lucas. He again joined the procession, but was afterwards arrested and committed. The wound of Lucas is supposed to be fatal.

POTATO ROT—Lake Superior Potatoes have

heretofore been as famous for the table as Lake Superior Fish, but their glory was so sorry to see is departing. The Superior Chronicle states that the people of the north shore have lost a large portion of their potato crops by the rot. The damage from the disease has not been very serious about Superior City.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 29th, 1888.

"The laying of the corner stone of the 'New York State Inebriate Asylum,' was performed on the 24th inst., in the presence of many thousands at Binghamton, N. Y. This corner stone laying affords food for much sober thought—An Asylum for the Inebriate, is well, the dictate of humanity, originating in a desire to alleviate human suffering, and to dry up the tears which are ever flowing from the cup of human affliction. But, is it not better to dry up the Fountain from which flows the fire-waters of inebriation? Is it not rather to vaccinate so as to prevent the disease, rather than to license persons to spread the disease, and then after the virus has taken effect, and the poor victim is broken out, enervated, health and moral strength, and mental resolution gone—property wasted—reputation lost, and his family paupered and overwhelmed in trouble, to take him to an Asylum, to reform him; and to perfect a cure for his madness, and when he is again 'clothed in his right mind' to be turned out, in order to put a few shillings of paltry gain in the pockets of the vender of 'fire-waters'?"

What would the people say, to the establishment of an asylum, for the treatment and cure of Hydrophobia, by the authority of the State, while at the same time, by the same authority, certain persons in every town, city and village of the State by paying a small sum, were licensed to make dogs mad?

I do not think an enactment of this kind could be forced by any means, or by any system of logrolling, or by the appliance of any party machinery, through a legislature. And yet, it would be just as wise and consistent, as the establishment of an 'Inebriate Asylum,' by the one hand, and the granting of Licenses, by authority of the State, to individuals to make inebriates on the other. It is inconsistent, and yet what is to be done, to prevent, rather to cure inebriation? In the wine countries there is but very little drunkenness, and the reason is, that in those countries, the wine is so good, and the temperance is so great, that the wine does not intoxicate, but rather gives strength and vigor to the system, and yet it does not brutalize the whole nature of man, like alcoholic liquors. As man is an animal given to drink, and as he has been found of 'a deep drop,' over and over again, why should we not cultivate the grape all over the land, and let its pure juice become the beverage, with pure water, of the people, and make it, by Statutory law, an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment, to sell alcoholic liquors, or adulterated wine and sprituous liquors, as a beverage? Whatever will prevent drunkenness among the people should be encouraged.

THE ARTIST'S WELL.—This well, in the

State House Yard, still retains its old depth of 1,750 feet, while the process of reaming goes slowly on. At noon to-day the reaming shaft had been sent to a depth of 1,425 feet, having 325 feet more to be reamed before the well is fitted to prevent the sides from falling in, or a re-insertion of the auger. The work lately only been performed at the rate of one foot per hour.—Columbian.

REASON HAS NO

O hand the largest and

Best assortment of clothing

In Ohio, and is prepared to

Sell all articles in his line,

at 25 per cent. lower than ever.

No charge for showing Goods.

So come along one and all,

Recollect the place at the sign of the

Red Coat—Hold your Horses. Give us a call

and we don't give you goods and prices to

suit you, don't buy.

W. S. ROBINSON.

MARRIED.

In wedding, Sept. 28th, ROSE, formerly of

Minneapolis, Wis., and MISS LILLIAN PHILLIPS, formerly of

St. Paul, Minn., by Rev. J. B. FISHER, of Graham

and Miss CAROLINE SHIPLEY, of Winton.

In wedding, Sept. 28th, BENJAMIN BROOKS,

formerly of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss LILLIAN PHILLIPS,

formerly of St. Paul, Minn., by Rev. J. B. FISHER, of Graham

and Miss CAROLINE SHIPLEY, of Winton.

Another Instance of the Efficacy of

Horner's Holland Bitters.

N. M. PONDREUX, at Union office, September 10th,

1888, says: "I have been suffering from indigestion, and

loss of appetite, and have been unable to eat for some

time. I have been using Horner's Holland Bitters, and

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IMPORTANT TRIAL.—\$2,000,000 INVOLVED.

The case of Geo. C. Bates vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, now on trial before the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding at Chicago. This is a case of vast importance, involving as it does, property to the amount of about two millions of dollars—being the whole of the grounds occupied by the magnificent depot buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a part of those of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad, and the enormous warehouses of Storgess and Backingham.

ANOTHER OF THE LAKE FLEET ARRIVED.

The schr. R. H. Harmon, from Liverpool for Cleveland, was below Quebec, Sept. 16th.

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